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Alsace-Lorraines." Bebel and Liebknecht, in the name of democracy, protested against the annexation of the two provinces. A few days ago, the *Vorwaerts* said: "No annexation! We do not want any Alsace-Lorraine in the East"—without going to the logical conclusion of giving up Alsace-Lorraine in the West. The treaty of Frankfort has been the nightmare of Europe, and we shall not have peace until it is declared in the words of the Alsatian deputies "null and void."

Yours very truly,

A. L. GUÉRARD.

The following appears in a leaflet issued by the Fellowship of Reconciliation in Japan. It represents extracts from the statement made by Malcolm Sparkes, a conscientious objector, appearing before a British court martial:

"When ordered to put on my uniform I informed the sergeant-major that I believed all war to be wrong, and that I must therefore respectfully decline to obey any military orders or to undertake any form of military service. I added that I had already stated my conscientious objection before the proper tribunals, but had failed to obtain the exemption to which I am entitled by law. Now these allusions to my conscientious objection to the undertaking of all military service, only state the purely negative side of what I believe to be the most positive thing in the world. And this negative side, important and in fact essential though it is, fades into comparative insignificance beside the positive side of the position which I want, if I can, to put before you now.

"I stand here reverently to witness for the heroic Christianity of Jesus Christ: for the belief that the only way to overcome evil is to conquer it by indomitable love and unwearyed service. By this I mean a love that never admits defeat; that goes on loving and serving regardless of risk, regardless of possible consequences, in literal interpretation of our Master's orders—'Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you.' It will no doubt be urged that such a belief is hopelessly Utopian and idealistic, and cannot be brought down into the practical world of to-day. I am convinced that what I can see others can see, and nothing will persuade me that the world is not ready for an ideal for which I am ready. Truth is more to me than victory, and if the great forces of love and service are ever to triumph over those of fear and mistrust, someone must try to make a beginning. I am anxious to take my place amongst those beginners, and shall count it a privilege to make sacrifices and if need be to face punishment, in such a cause."

The Fellowship notes that former brutal treatment of conscientious objectors by the British soldiers is giving way to quiet persuasion, a form of attack which the objector finds much harder to resist.

Last week a large and enthusiastic throng of the "best citizens" of Memphis, Tennessee, burned a negro at the stake, after soaking him in oil and cutting off his ears.

The world must be made safe for democracy.—*The Independent*.

## BETWEEN FRIENDS.

### The Parable of the Few and the Many.

There was once upon a time a tribe of men among whom it was the law that, where action was to be taken by them all, the wish of the many should prevail, and the wish of the few should concede thereto. And great was the virtue of the tribe by reason of this just law.

And, behold, it was the desire of the tribe that they should live at amity with all men, nor strive with any other tribe. But at that time strife was yet known in the world as between tribe and tribe, and in the course of days there came a great strife between many tribes.

And at this time said the many of the tribe, Lo, other tribes seek peace through strife, and shall we not then join with them, that all may finally obtain peace? For to those who strive most mightily for peace will not the power be given to obtain peace? And according to the ancient law of the tribe the will of the many did prevail, and the tribe entered upon strife.

Now, there were certain of the tribe who had sought these many years for the peace of the world. One law for all tribes had they sought. And as yet there was no such law.

When it befell, therefore, that the many of the tribe had declared for strife, these certain men took counsel with themselves, saying, We who seek for one law that shall be for all tribes and bring peace unto the world are yet the men of this our own tribe. And of this our tribe the many seek to enter upon strife. Here be upon the one hand the call of our tribesmen and upon the other the desire of our hearts, and which shall we then choose? Whereupon one who was mayhap wiser than the rest spake and said, Ye seek to establish among all tribes a law which is not; but there is now one law within your tribe, and that is the law of the many and the few. In the measure, therefore, that ye would be ruled by the law of the world, obey ye the law of the tribe. For what profiteth it a man to defy the lesser law that he may gain the greater? And who among ye is fitter to be the law-giver than he who doth most respect the law? And he further counselled them, saying, These who strive are not as ye, for ye be peaceful men and they be men of strife; yet I say unto you, these seek even that which ye seek. Since, therefore, ye cannot go apart from them without that ye disobey the tribal law, go ye with them as ye can, unto the end which both desire.

Thereupon did these hearken and counsel well. At length did they agree and say, First do we obey the tribal law, and second do we seek still unto the law of the world, which shall yet be, which shall bring peace between all men.

But certain of the few would not that the will of the many should prevail, despite that such was the law of the tribe. Then did they cry out, Ye have forsaken us! But those of the few who had elected to obey the law replied, We would not that men strive, but they will not other. Until the law of the world cometh there is no peace. But if the law of the world cometh not save through strife, then must we cleave unto those who strive for peace. But the few would not heed them and reviled them exceeding bitterly.

## BOOK REVIEWS

### AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

**ALL BOOKS LISTED HERE MAY BE OBTAINED, POSTAGE PREPAID, UPON APPLICATION TO THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY, COLORADO BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.**

**The Constitutional Review.** A Quarterly Magazine, published by The National Association for Constitutional Government, 717 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C. Subscription price, \$1 per year. Single numbers, 25 cts. Vol. I. No. 1. April, 1917.

The National Association for Constitutional Government declares itself as "a non-partisan, patriotic society, formed for the purpose of advocating the maintenance of constitutional government in the United States. It holds that the function of a constitution is not merely to prescribe the form of government and the chief political institutions of a

country, but to secure, inviolably and forever, those fundamental liberties and immunities of the citizen without which no free government can be perpetuated." The object of the new publication of the Association is to form a convenient vehicle for valuable papers, addresses and other literature bearing upon its cause. Its make-up is of four departments: Leading articles (contributed in this issue by David Jayne Hill, N. C. Young, and the Editor), editorials, important articles in current magazines, and Book Reviews. In its prospectus for its next, the July issue, it announces, among other things, an exhaustive and critical study of the new

constitution of Mexico, an account of Russia's struggle for freedom and constitutional government, an account of the proceedings in the constitutional convention of Massachusetts, and a review of constitutional amendments adopted or rejected in the several States in 1916. There is much here of interest to the intelligent advocate of international government and institutions.

**America's Relations to the Great War.** By *John W. Burgess*. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. 202 p. and index. 1916. \$1.00.

The usefulness of this book was short-lived, for its thesis is the righteousness of an embargo on munitions, and events have recently solved that problem quite conclusively. It is irritating to have Dr. Burgess claim that the *Ypirango* case is virtually a more grievous international affront than the *Lusitania* case. It is irritating to have him state that this country was led into opposing all embargo suggestions by the greed of our profiteer class, but possibly such irritation is salutary. But the inevitable conclusion after reading this writer's argument is that he fell into the same error that many German thinkers have fallen into, namely, that an affront to the unwritten laws of humanity can be palliated if it can be proven that no written law was transgressed.

**The Treatment of the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire.** Documents presented to the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by *Viscount Bryce*. T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., London. 684 p. 1916. \$1.00.

What good it does one to review in detail the unspeakable atrocities committed upon the persons and properties of the Armenians during the last two years it is impossible to say. These deeds have been done, to the shame of the human race and of the Turk and his allies in particular, and they can not be undone. If a perusal of these actions will help us to insure that no such deeds will ever be perpetrated again in the future history of the world, then by all means let us read Viscount Bryce's book. Certainly, it well justifies in any doubter's mind the assertion that the Turk must be expelled from Europe.

**Selected Articles on National Defense, Including Compulsory Military Service, Vol. II.** Compiled by *Agnes Van Valkenburgh*. Debaters' Handbook Series. The H. W. Wilson Co., New York City. 204 p. 1917. \$1.25.

This book is issued as a complementary volume to the first work on national defense compiled by Corinne Bacon and published in 1915. It follows the general form of the first volume in dividing the selections into general discussion, affirmative and negative. These are taken from the most prominent writers and publicists in quotations that run through to February, 1917. The second half of the volume, devoted to compulsory military service, is apportioned in the same way. There are as usual bibliographies and briefs for debate. It is an interesting compilation for the debater, and also for the average reader interested in these subjects.

**Selected Articles on Military Training in Schools and Colleges, Including Military Camps.** Compiled by *Agnes Van Valkenburgh*. Debaters' Handbook Series. H. W. Wilson Co., New York City. 208 p. 1917. \$1.25.

This book follows the usual form of this admirable series and is devoted to bringing before the reader the most prominent discussions pro and con upon the subject of military training. The selections here given run from 1890 up to December, 1916. The various systems of military training and universal service now in vogue are widely discussed, as well as those for military training in the schools. While this topic has been largely superseded by the events of the war, it is one that will revive subsequently and may well be studied now by those interested.

#### PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

**Universal Military Service and Democracy.** By *George Nasmyth, Ph. D.* Reprinted from *The Journal of Race Development*. October, 1916. 14 p. For sale by the American Union Against Militarism, Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C. \$2.00 per hundred. 5 cts. each.

**The American Peace Treaties.** Full texts, with introduction and commentary by *Chr. L. Lange*, Secretary General of the Interparliamentary Union. H. Aschehoug & Co., Kristiania, Norway. 1915. 80 p. Fcs. 2.00.

**Year Book of the American School Peace League.** Issued by the American School Peace League, 405 Marlborough Street, Boston. 1915-1916. 128 p.

**International Organization.** By *Europeus*. Published by G. Vaney-Burnier, Lausanne, Switzerland. Copies furnished free upon application.

**The Principle of Nationality.** By *Theodore Ruysen*. Translated by *John Mez*. December, 1916. **Official Documents Looking Towards Peace, Series I.** January, 1917. **Official Documents Looking Towards Peace, Series II.** February, 1917. **What Is a Nationality (The Principle of Nationality, Part II).** By *Theodore Ruysen*. Translated by *John Mez*. March, 1917. **The Bases of an Enduring Peace.** By *Frank H. Giddings*. April, 1917. Five publications of the American Association for International Conciliation, comprising Nos. 109, 110, 111, 112, and 113. Issued free on request to the Association, 407 West 117th St., New York City.

**Report of the Secretary to the Trustees of the Church Peace Union, 1916.** Published by the Church Peace Union, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

**Report of the Acting Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.** March 21, 1917. Confidential Print.

**Report of the Director of the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.** March 21, 1917. Confidential Print.

**German Subjects Within Our Gates.** By the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor. Series I, No. 2 of the "Columbia War Papers," issued by the Division of Intelligence and Publicity of Columbia University, New York City. 1917. \$3.00 per hundred.

**A Call to Patriotic Service.** By *Fannie Fern Andrews*. Reprinted from the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* for May, 1917. Issued by the American School Peace League, 405 Marlborough St., Boston.

**An International Confederation of Democracies Under a Constitution.** By *David Lubin*, Delegate of the United States to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Published by the Institute. February 15, 1917.

**The Vision of a World Court.** By *William R. Vance*. February, 1917. **Project of an International Court of Justice.** By *James Brown Scott*. May, 1917. Nos. 28 and 29 of the quarterly publications of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, Baltimore, Md. Issued free on application to the Assistant Secretary, Tunstall Smith, The Preston, Baltimore, Md.

**A Sociological Reverie.** By *Rabbi Emanuel Sternheim*. Presidential address before the Sociological Club of Sioux City. April 3, 1917.

**Zur Nationalitätenfrage (On the Question of Nationality).** By *Dr. Rudolf Laun*. **Popular Control of Foreign Policy.** By *Prof. Lindsay Rogers*. Two contributions to the International Congress for the Study of the Principles of a Durable Peace. Issued by the Central Organization for a Durable Peace. The Hague. 1917.

**War and the Survival of the Fittest.** By *Prof. I. W. Howerth*. Reprinted from *The Scientific Monthly*, November, 1916.

**America's Best Defense.** By *Walter W. Davis*. Published by the Writers' Publishing Co., 20 Vesey St., New York City. 1916. \$4.00 per hundred. 5 cts. each.

**Annual Report of the International Arbitration League.** December 31, 1916. Published by the headquarters of the League, 183 St. Stephen's House, Westminster, London.